SMALLBURGH

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1971

Council Offices,
Stalham,
ORWICH,
NOR 35Z.

To: The Chairman and Members of the
Smallburgh Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1971. The Registrar General estimated the mid-year population as 19,930 compared with 19,140 last year. There were 287 live births and 222 deaths, giving a natural increase of 65. These figures suggest that there was a movement of 725 into the district.

The birth rate was 16.6 per thousand population and the death rate 12.3. Infant mortality rate (deaths under one year per thousand total live births) was 17, the neonatal death rate (first four weeks) 14, and the early neonatal death rate (first week) also 14.

In spite of all the problems which are obvious when we read a newspaper or watch any television news, there is no doubt that from a health point of view, as well as from our democratic system we do indeed live in "blessed isles" and here in this part of Norfolk the blessings are very great. We have fresh air (sometimes very fresh), an eminently healthy environment and a strong hold - one of the last - of that wild life without which man, thrust closer and closer to his neighbours in over populated areas, cannot maintain a happy, healthy life.

Nevertheless, everyone has problems of some sort. Some of them are comparatively trivial, some very serious. We cannot yet say that we have banished despair from our territory, but modern medicine can do a great deal to cure or alleviate illness and preventive medicine already does something and could do much more to prevent disease and disability. Technically, there are said to be three forms of prevention - primary, when disease is completely prevented as by immunisation; secondary, when deviation from normality is discovered as early as possible; and tertiary, when disability is alleviated and prevented from becoming worse.

Measles still occurs, sometimes with complications and occasionally with death. If immunisation were given to all susceptable children, there need be no cases.

Tetanus is now an eminently preventable disease. Those people who have had a primary course of three injections followed by a booster after five years, and another after another five years are well protected, and the disease is rare in those who have had any immunisation, even many years ago. Yet in 1970 there were 23 deaths in England from tetanus. The moral is obvious. Anyone who has not had tetanus immunisation (which does not include the serum which used to give protection for six weeks) should arrange to have immunisation. This is painless and unlike the old serum, harmless. It does not cause anaphylactic shock.

Children who have been through the modern system of infant and school injections may be considered safe.

An example of secondary prevention is the testing of hearing which we do in that part of our time devoted to work for the County Council. Babies are not able to locate sounds in space, that is they will not turn directly towards a sound, until seven months of age. At that age, they are tested by health visitors and a few by doctors and if there is any doubt about the hearing, they are referred for specialist advice after consultation with the family doctor.

School children are also tested soon after school entry by more sophisticated apparatus, the pure tone audiometer. "Screening" is done by the school nurse and any children who fail the screening test are further tested by a doctor, and again if there is defect or doubt, they are referred for specialist advice after consultation with family doctors.

If parents or teachers of pupils of any other age are worried about the hearing, a medical examination, including pure tone audiometry if necessary, can be arranged.

The health of school children is very good, but of recent years two infections have become more common, though not particularly in this area; head lice and scabies. Both require close contact for spread, but the tendency of young people to grow long hair and to go about with arms about each others necks may cause it. Prevention requires scrupulous personal cleanliness.

Among the present hazards to life and limb, dangers on the road figure high in Western society. Some comparatively simple things could be done to lessen them. One would be the wearing of crash helmets by all motor cyclists and another, the wearing of seat belts by all motorists - all the time. It should be an automatic reaction to reach for the seat belt on getting into a car. Once having made this habit, it is easier to fasten the belt than not to do so. As with other beneficial habits such as cleaning the teeth every night, the aim should be to get the part of the brain which deals with repetitive action - the cerebellum - to take over, leaving the thinking part - the cerebrum - free for other things. It will readily do this if the action is consiously and invariably repeated over a number of occasions. As all smokers and ex-smokers know, one of the difficulties about stopping smoking is to break the habit.

There is ample evidence to show that wearing seat belts is safer than not wearing them, even on very short journeys. The thing that needs to be done is to wear them - always.

It may well be felt that in these Annual Reports I have written against cigarette smoking almost ad nauseam. Unfortunately, the problem is still so serious that it is necessary to mention it again. A quotation will suffice, from the Annual Report for 1971 of the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health and Social Security:-

"There has been a sustained reduction of 4 per cent in the number of cigarettes smoked and there are encouraging signs such as a substantial reduction in the opportunities for smoking in public transport...

The same applies to some aeroplanes, including some of the British airlines. However, the gains are trivial compared with the enormity of the damage done to the health of smokers. It is true that there is a slight reduction in lung cancer death rates in younger men, but there is an increase at all ages in women. The average expectation of life of all British men is two years less than that of British non-smoking men. If cigarette smoking disappeared from Britain this two years would be gained over a period and smokers themselves would gain much more; but more importantly there would be less ill-health during life from such conditions as chronic bronchitis and early cardiovascular disease. The relatively short illness and quick death from lung cancer is potentially less distressing than the steadily extending disability of chronic bronchitis. The image of the cigarette smoker is cleverly and incessantly presented for commercial advantage. Cigarette smokers are presented as social, virile, romantic and athletic people. Yet the habit is offensive to half of the population, and dirty and dangerous to the other half who smoke. It is a pity we have not learned how to present the true facts which are far from attractive, with the same conviction."

Big changes are now imminent for Local Government and the National Health Service. Perhaps I may be allowed to repeat a quotation taken last year from the British Medical Journal and hope that the sentiment expressed will not be lost sight of:-

"If only we would combine the intimacy of the small and old with the scientific advance of the large and new."

It is a pleasure to thank once more the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their kindly interest and the staff of the department for their loyalty and conscientious work.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant

G. R. HOLTBY

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

SECTION "A"

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

AREA - (in acres) 70,017. The administrative centre of the area is at Stalham, with a surrounding district which is entirely rural in character, with Agriculture and Dairy Farming as the main industry. The district includes a large area of the Broads 13 miles of coastline and many historical villages which attract many thousands of visitors during the holiday season.

POPULATION. The Registrar-General has estimated the population for the mid-year 1971 and 19,930 giving a population density of 0.284 per acre.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES. According to the rate book, the estimated number of inhabited houses in the district is 8,368 the Rateable Value being £741,000. The sum represented by One New Penny Rate is £6,868.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	70,017
Population (Registrar-General's mid-June estimate)	19,930
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Book	8,368
Rateable Value	714,460
Sum represented by One New Pence Rate	6,868

	Smallburgh R.D.C.	England and Wales
Deaths -		
Number	222	
Rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	9.3	11.6
Live Births -		
Number	287	
Rate per 1,000 population	16.6	16.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	6%	8%
Stillbirths -		
Number	6	
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	20	12.0
Total live and stillbirths	293	
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	5	

	Smallburgh R.D.C.	England and Wales
Infant Mortality Rates -		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	17	18.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	15	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	56	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	14	12.0
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (death under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	14	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	34	22.0
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)		
Number of deaths	Nil	
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	Nil	
DEATHS FROM SPECIAL DISEASES		
Measles (all ages)	-	
Whooping Cough (all ages)	-	
Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	-	
Cancer (all ages)	49	
Tuberculosis (all ages)	-	

The rates given for England and Wales are all provisional

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND INFANT MOTALITY RATE
YEAR - 1971

	England & Wales	Smallburgh R.D.C. (crude)
	Rates per 1,000 population	
BIRTHS -		
Live	16.0	14.4
Still	12.0(a)	20.0(a)
DEATHS - All causes	11.6	11.1

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births

DEATHS FROM CORONARY DISEASE - ANGINA

Year	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
No. of deaths from Coronary Disease	35	35	44	68	42	50
No. of deaths All causes	219	195	231	250	236	222
% of Total deaths due to Coronary Disease	15.9	17.9	19.0	27.0	17.8	22.5

DEATHS FROM CORONARY DISEASE DURING LAST 6 YEARS

Year	Male		Female	
	Total Deaths	Coronary Angina	Total Deaths	Coronary Angina
1971	121	34	101	16
1970	135	29	121	13
1969	131	41	119	27
1968	120	32	111	12
1967	93	21	102	14
1966	113	25	106	10

DEATHS FROM CANCER AND TOTAL DEATHS

Year	1967	1968	1969	1970	197
No. of deaths from Cancer	45	41	47	61	4
No. of deaths all causes	195	231	250	236	22
% of deaths due to Cancer	23.1	17.7	18.8	25.8	22.

CANCER DEATHS DURING LAST 6 YEARS

Year	Male			Female		
	Total Deaths	Lung Cancer	Other Cancers	Total Deaths	Lung Cancer	O C
1971	121	5	23	101	3	
1970	135	9	23	121	4	
1969	131	7	21	119	2	
1968	120	6	18	111	2	
1967	93	7	17	102	1	
1966	113	5	13	106	5	

INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH

	Male	Female
Syphilis and its sequelae	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	6	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	5	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	5	-
Other Malignant Neoplasms	7	4
Benign and unspecified Neoplasms	1	-
Diabetes Mellitus	2	1
Aneamias	-	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	-
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	3
Ischaemic Heart Disease	34	16
Other forms of Heart Disease	12	15
Cerebrovascular Disease	17	16
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	3	5
Pneumonia	12	5
Bronchitis and Emphyseme	2	-
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	-
Peptic Ulcer	-	1
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	2	1
Other Diseases of Digestive Systym	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1
Other Diseases, Genito - Urinary System	-	1
Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	-	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	1
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	1	-
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	-
Congenital Anomalies	1	2
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	1	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	2
All Other Accidents	1	-
Total all causes:	121	101

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT FOR 1971 AND PREVIOUS YEARS
COMPARATIVE TABLE WITH ENGLAND AND WALES FOR PAST 10 YEARS

Year	Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population		Death Rate per 1,000 population		Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
	England & Wales	Smallburgh R.D.C. (crude)	England & Wales	Smallburgh R.D.C. (crude)	England & Wales	Smallburgh R.D.C.
1962	18.0	21.41	11.9	12.99	21.6	27.90
1963	18.2	11.77	12.2	13.28	21.1	19.70
1964	18.4	15.82	11.3	10.62	20.0	7.29
1965	18.1	10.7	11.5	12.69	19.0	15.95
1966	17.7	12.88	11.7	12.37	19.0	8.77
1967	17.2	14.12	11.2	10.93	18.3	11.90
1968	16.9	12.83	11.9	12.67	18.0	4.27
1969	16.3	14.62	11.9	13.24	18.0	10.8
1970	16.0	13.37	11.7	12.33	18.2	11.7
1971	16.0	14.4	11.6	11.1	18.0	17.0

SECTION "B"

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

(Contributed by the Senior Public Health Inspector)

INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The visits, inspections and interviews by the Public Health Inspectors numbered 6,358 and they can be classified as follows:-

Nature of Visits and Inspections	No.
Dwellinghouses for defects and overcrowding	298
Dwellinghouses and other premises for improvement grant	534
Water supplies and sampling	74
Caravan Sites	193
Factories and Workplaces	57
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	27
Infectious diseases	52
Verminous persons and premises	7
Rats and mice	27
Slaughterhouses	531
Butchers' Shops	14
Fish Shops	7
Cafes, restaurants and public houses	45
Greengrocers	6
Bakeries	2
Dairies and milk shops	34
General food shops and vehicles	98
Hotels and boarding houses	9
Farms and piggeries	97
Public Conveniences	329
Refuse collection and disposal	317
Sewerage survey	333
Sewage disposal works	33
Smoke and noise observations	23
Petroleum installations	238
Miscellaneous	709
Interviews with owners, etc.	2,017

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

Information in connection with the cesspool emptying service; details for 1971 with 1970 figures in brackets.

	No. of Cesspools emptied	No. of Loads Removed	No. of Loads Chargeable
Private	3,329 (3,306)	3,824 (3,910)	684 (779)
Council	982 (1,024)	3,029 (3,380)	2,243 (2,572)
Total	4,311 (4,330)	6,853 (7,290)	2,927 (3,351)

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following table gives an indication in the number of complaints and treatment in connection with rats and mice.

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
No. during year	287	211	207	266	306
No. at peak period	83	82	74	68	88

Number of properties inspected	1,949
Number of properties found to be infested	427
Number of pre-baits laid	4,581
Number of poison baits laid	7,433
Total number of visits	3,629
Income from treatment at business premises	£74.62
Income from 21 wasps nests destroyed	£9.00

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

The following table gives details of the returns made to the Factory Inspectorate under the provisions of the above Act.

Registration of Premises

Premises registered at 31st December, 1970	139
Premises removed from register during 1971	2
Premises registered during 1971	4
Premises registered at 31st December, 1971	141
Visits to registered premises during 1971	193

Premises not registerable - 1971

Where self-employed or members of family only employed	104
Where persons employed for less than 21 hours in each week	9
Visits to premises found to be outside control	54

Analysis of Unsatisfactory Conditions found at Registered Premises

No thermometer	6
Inadequate first-aid equipment	3
Unsatisfactory decoration	1
Abstract of Act not displayed	8
Unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation	2
Informal notices outstanding at 31st Dec. 1970	8
Informal notices sent during 1971	9
Informal notices complied with during 1971	16
Informal notices outstanding at 31st Dec. 1971	1

Classification of Registered Premises by Major Use

Offices	33
Retail Shops	79
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	27
Fuel storage depot	1

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Offices	200
Retail shops	323
Wholesale departments, warehouses	15
Catering establishments open to public	183
Canteens	9
Fuel storage depot	1

Males: 302 Females: 429 Total: 731

No. of accidents reported at Registered Premises 1
(Non-Fatal)

SECTION "C"

HOUSING

(Contributed by the Senior Public Health Inspector)

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

The summarised details below show the work of the department in this field during 1971:-

No. of dwellings inspected under the Housing and Public Health Acts	276
No. of inspections made for the purpose	298
No. of dwellings found unfit for human habitation	44
No. of defective dwellings made fit by informal action	102
No. of defective dwellings made fit by formal action	4
No. of dwellings represented to the Council as unfit	44
No. of dwellings in respect of which demolition orders were made	6
No. of dwellings in respect of which closing orders were made	1
No. of dwellings in respect of which undertakings were accepted	3
No. of dwellings demolished	15
No. of dwellings closed	19
No. of dwellings reconstructed and demolition orders revoked	3
No. of dwellings repaired and closing orders cancelled	2
No. of dwellings repaired and undertakings cancelled	-
No. of families re-housed from unfit dwellings	15
No. of persons re-housed from unfit dwellings	26½
No. of cases of overcrowding abated	5
No. of applications for qualification certificates	4

IMPROVEMENTS AND CONVERSIONS

From the following table it will be seen that the change in legislation and introduction of the 1969 Housing Act with higher discretionary improvement grants continued to attract more applications. (Figures for 1970 in brackets).

Type of Grant	No. of Applications	No. of Approvals Issued	Value of Grant Approved	No. Completed	Value of Grants Paid
Discretionary	63 (58)	60 (47)	£49,118	49 (30)	£38,308
Standard	67 (49)	59 (45)	£16,276	62 (48)	£14,872
Total	130 (107)	119 (92)	£65,394	111 (78)	£53,180

CARAVANS & CAMPING

A survey was again carried out in conjunction with the request by the County Planning Officer as has been the practice in previous years. At that particular time there were 84 Residential, 699 Holiday Static, 99 Holiday Touring Caravans and 120 Tents in the district.

The following are details of licenced sites in the district:-

No. of Sites	No. of Caravans			No. of Visits
	Residential	Holiday	Touring	
85	86	803	111	193

SECTION "D"

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(Contributed by the Senior Public Health Inspector)

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	2,951	10	32	2,757	7,664	-
Number inspected	2,951	10	32	2,757	7,664	-
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS & CISTICERCI						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	31	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	943	-	3	68	1,169	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	32%	-	9%	2.18%	15.17%	-
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	21	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.3%	-
CYSTICERCOSIS						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

FOOD PREMISES

(a) Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970

Type of Premises	No.	No. complying with Reg.18	No. to which Reg.21 applies	No. complying with Reg. 21
Bakeries	1	1	1	1
Butcher's Shops	12	12	12	12
Fish Shops	10	10	10	10
Cafes, Restaurants Hotels & Canteens	62	62	62	62
Hostel Kitchens	3	3	3	3
Grocers & General Stores	115	115	115	115
Public Houses	44	44	44	44
Food Factory	1	1	1	1
Total	248	248	248	248

(b) Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

The inspection of stalls and delivery vehicles as required by these Regulations was continued during 1971 when 23 were examined, including seven from outside the district. Informal action was taken to obtain the remedying of unsatisfactory conditions in these stalls and vehicles as follows:-

Sink and washing facilities	4
Wash hand basin and hot water supplies	3
First Aid Equipment	2
Hand washing equipment (soap etc)	3
Protective Clothing for food handlers	1
Display of name and address	2
Miscellaneous	5

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXC. T.B.) DURING LAST 5 YEARS

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Scarlet Fever	5	14	9	1	7
Measles	161	419	20	188	18
Whooping Cough	5	5	-	5	14
Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	-	1	3	8	3
Erysipelas	3	1	-	-	-
Dysentery (Sonne)	-	-	1	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	3	3	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	1	-	1
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	174	441	37	205	51

TUBERCULOSIS

The following are the Mortality Rates:-

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Mortality Rate 0.00 per 1,000 pop.
Non-pulmonary " " " 0.00 " " "

NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER at 31st December, 1970 and DECEMBER 1971

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		TOTAL	
	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.
31st December, 1970	26	22	17	22	43	44
31st December, 1971	25	22	17	22	42	44

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR THE NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS Ages	1971		1970		1969	
	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25 years	-	-	1	-	-	-
25 - 35 years	-	-	-	-	-	1
35 - 45 years	-	1	-	-	-	-
45 - 65 years	-	-	-	-	-	1
Over 65 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	1	1	-	-	2

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS Ages	1971		1970		1969	
	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45 years	-	-	-	-	-	1
45 - 65 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	-	-	1

FACTORIES ACT

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	3	1	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	96	53	7	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	100	56	8	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found -

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	5	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including Offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	8	7	-	1	-

During 1971 there were only two recorded Outworks in the district engaged in the manufacture of Sweet Boxes and Bows for Shoes. The condition of the Outworkers premises was satisfactory.